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Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,187.

號九十月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

午戊戌歲年七國民華中

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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
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COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£3,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 125,530
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,331,456
Life and Annuity Branch 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 837,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,389,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.50 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Dee Yee Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
and for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
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or from Messrs. Tans, Cox & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



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WATSON'S PYERIS.

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Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

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SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

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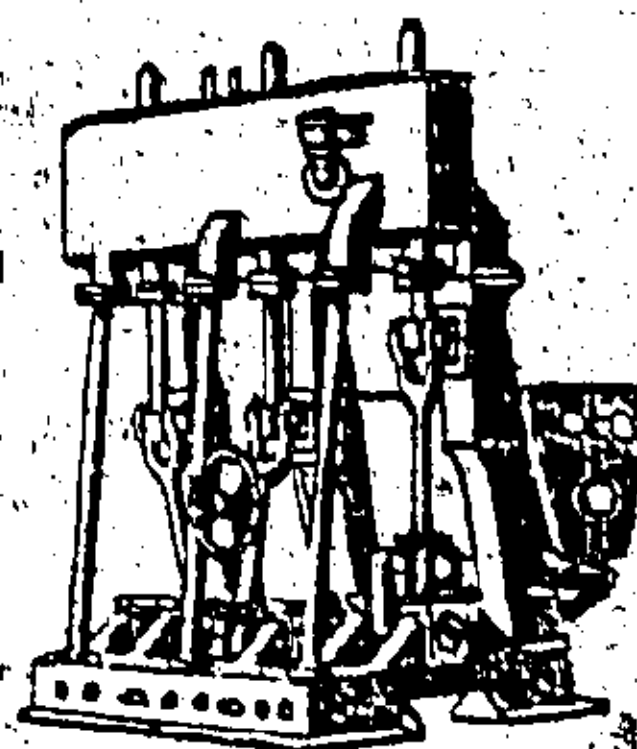
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Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

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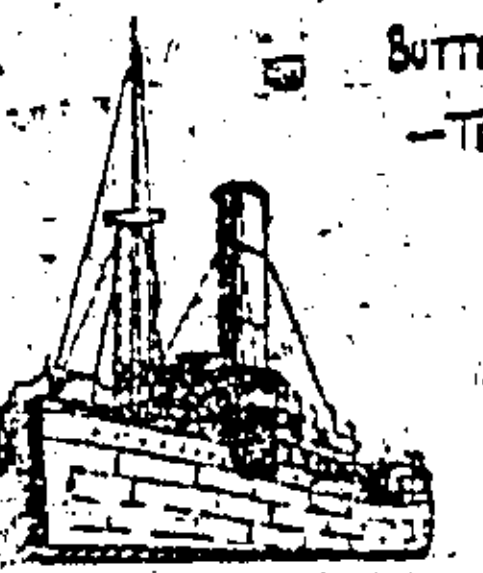
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STRAW HATS

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

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Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIAN PRESSURE
CONTINUES.

VERY VIOLENT BATTLE ON THE
PIAVE.

ENEMY'S FEARFUL LOSSES.

London, June 17.

An Italian official report states:
Following Saturday's heavy losses,
the enemy on Sunday limited his
action to hindering with intense fire
our own and the Allied counter-
offensive. The latter, however, were
able to gain partial successes and to
rectify their line at several points.

The battle proceeded with extreme
violence along the Piave.
The enemy, heedless of losses,
continued his powerful pressure in
order to extend his occupation of
Montello and thereby to open a way
to the plains.

We strongly engaged the enemy
on the line of Ciano-Montello-Crest-
St. Andrea, with bravery, holding our
positions on the river between St.
Andrea and Fossalta, also effectively
opposing the enemy's advance before
the hands of St. Dona.

We and the Allies have now cap-
tured 4,500 prisoners, including 201
by the French.

Forty-four hostile aeroplanes were
brought down in two days.

A SEVERE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT ON
BRITISH SECTOR.

London, June 17.

A British official report from the
Italian Front states:
The artillery battle has died down.

The enemy is reorganising after a
severe defeat. Captured maps show
that the enemy's objectives were very
ambitious, including the capture of
Mt. Pan and Cima-di-Monte.

Our prisoners now number 713.
The booty includes four mountain
guns, 43 machine-guns and seven
flame-throwers.

Considering the severity of the
bombardment and the intensity of
the fighting, our casualties were very
slight.

Our airmen on Saturday and Sun-
day dropped over 800 bombs and
fired over 25,000 rounds at troops
and transport attempting to cross the
Piave.

ENEMY'S LOSSES 5 TO 1.

London, June 17.

Reuter's Correspondent with the
British Army in Italy, telegraphing
on the 16th at midnight, says:
I interviewed a high British officer,
who expressed himself in every way
satisfied with the result of the Aus-
trian attack against the British.

The enemy has practically lost five
to our one. We captured four guns
and our airmen on the Piave broke
up at least seven bridges and fired
25,000 cartridges at a low altitude.

PUSHING THE ENEMY BACK.

Rome, June 17.

A semi-official report states:
The enemy aimed at a fifteen
kilometre advance on the first day
south of Montello.

The enemy crossed the Piave with
considerable forces, but is gradually
being pushed towards the river.
North of Cesuna an advanced group
of British, surrounded by Austrians,
resisted until our counter-attack
released them, simultaneously taking
200 prisoners.

The Austrian pressure continues
very strongly along the whole of the
front. They are concentrating very
powerful attacks against the Brenna
and across the Piave.

52 ENEMY DIVISIONS IN THE
FIELD.

ITALIAN MAIN POSITION NOT
PIERCED.

London, June 17.

It is ascertained from a reliable
source that the Austrians have alto-
gether about 52 Divisions in the field,
but they have not succeeded in
piercing the main Italian position.
The Austrians on the British front
lost very heavily. The British re-
gained all the lost ground, and are
now attacking on the original line.

The attacks against the Italians
were delivered in great strength.
At one time the enemy captured the
whole of the Italian first line to the
east of the Brenna and the Piave,
also an important position immedi-
ately to the west of the Brenna. Had
this advantage been maintained the
position might have become serious
because they outflanked the whole
line to the west of the river.

The Italian counter-attack, how-
ever, averted the danger. Generally
speaking, the Italians have regained
the greater part of the ground that
they lost between the Brenna and
the Piave, although the Austrians
crossed the Piave and established
themselves on the north-eastern spur
of Montello. Elsewhere the Italians
maintained their ground, except on a
very narrow strip on the western
bank opposite Ponte di Piave and a
very narrow salient north of the main
railway from Venice.

The Italians evacuated a bridge in
the neighbourhood of Caposile.

STRUGGLE VERY BITTER.

ENEMY STRONGLY HELD.

Rome, June 17.

Signor Orlando has communicated
to the Senate and the Chamber of
Deputies the following information
from the Italian Headquarters up to
10 o'clock on the night of the 16th:

"During the day the enemy, by
a strong reaction, hindered our and
the Allies' counter-offensive pressure
on the Asiago plateau, and in the
Monte Grappa region. The enemy
also attacked all along the Piave in
order to establish solid bridges on
the right bank of the river."

"Our troops offered tenacious
resistance against repeated counter-
attacks and strongly held the enemy.
The struggle is very bitter on the
eastern slopes of Montello and west
of Sandona-di-Piave."

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

London, June 17.

An Austrian official report by
wireless says:

We maintained on Sunday against
violent attacks westward of the
Brenna the mountain positions we
carried on Saturday.

We advanced westward in the
Montello region and wrested more
ground westward of Sandona, and
captured Caposile.

The prisoners in the south-western
front now number 12,000.

ITALIAN WAR CREDIT.

Rome, June 17.

The Chamber of Deputies has
passed a provisional Budget of five
288,084,000 with the greatest enthu-
siasm, following a speech by the
Signor Turati (a Socialist) who pro-
claimed the complete solidarity of
the Chamber. He declared that the
Socialists could not but feel them-
selves representatives of the people
in arms (loud cheers). Our
people have become our brothers,
he said, and nothing will make us
desert. While the danger lasts
(loud cheers).

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
 Nourishing and ideal food
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
 Can always be had.
 We supply Junket Tablet on application.

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Central Location

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 Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
 European Baths and Sanitary Fixings
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Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
 Telegram Address:
 "VICTORIA,"
 J. WITCHELL,
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VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

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We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.
 We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

[357]

"REGAL"

RECORDS

- Take me back to
 6010 "I S.A." (Billy Williams)
 Why can't we have
 the Sea in London
 6011 "I don't care"
 All the Silver
 the Silvery Moon
 6012 "Mister John Mac-
 kenzie O."
 I come from Scotland
 6013 "Jean loves all the
 Jockies"
 All the Ladies Fall
 in Love with Sandy
 6014 "Take me where there
 are no Eyes about"
 Let's all go Mad

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1332

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS.

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No. 10, Wyndham Street,
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 481.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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WANTED.

SHIPS SURGEON WANTED im-
 mediately for voyage to Calcutta.
 Apply stating terms to—
 Box No. 2003.
 C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
 Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 882

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SOLE AGENTS:
 MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
 Telephone 230 & 155



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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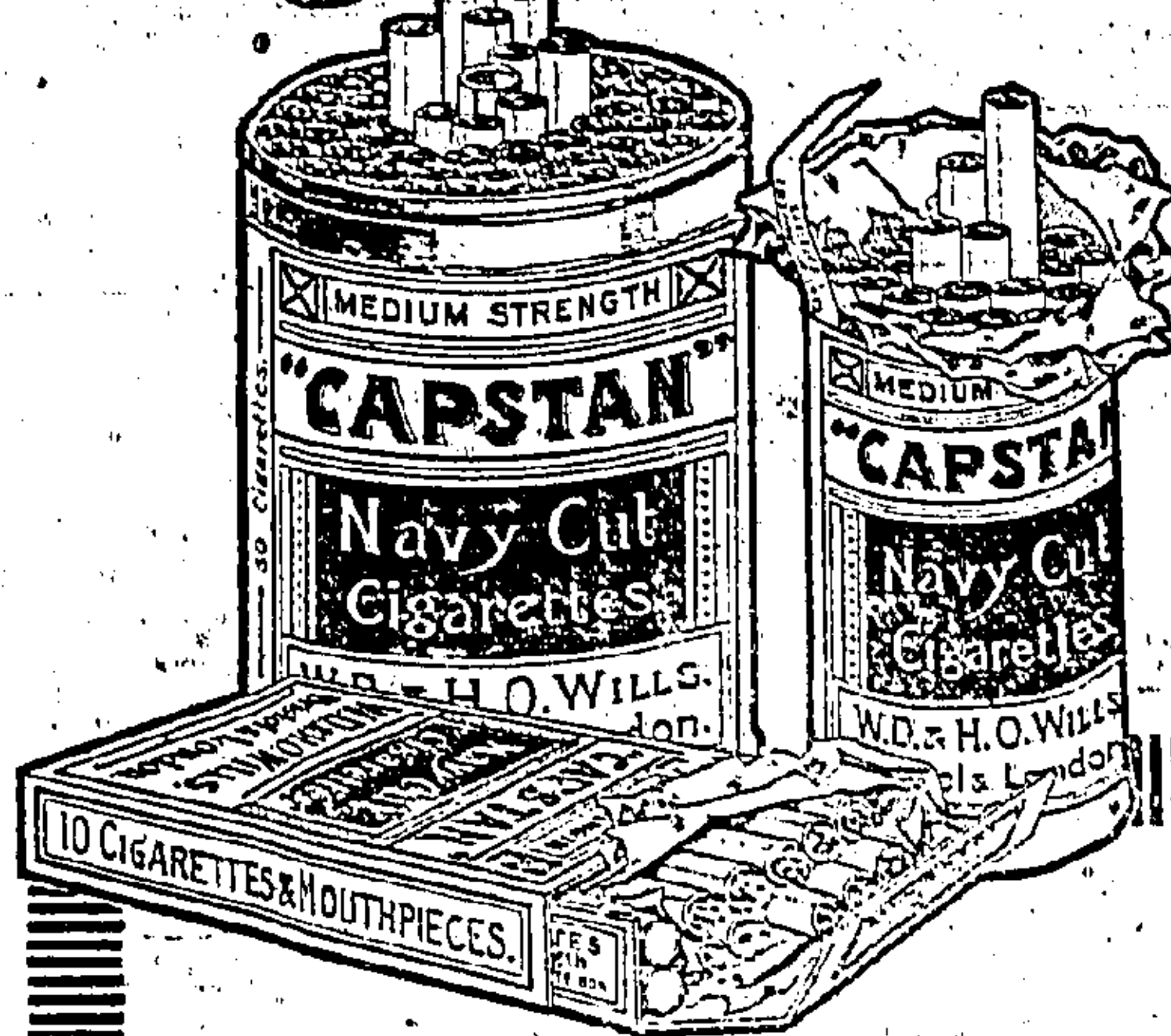
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"CAPSTAN"



Navy Cut Cigarettes

"CAPSTAN" Tobacco for the Pipe

"Capstan" Navy Cut Cigarettes
 are sold in the following

packings:—

Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes
 & in air-tight tins of 50

also

MAGNUMS in air-tight
 tins of 50 Cigarettes

"FABRICATED" SHIPS.

PARTS OF NEW TYPE BUILT AT INLAND WORKS.

One of the most interesting but least known developments of the present shipbuilding effort in which Great Britain has led the way is that of "fabricated" ships. A "fabricated" ship is a vessel the component parts of which are manufactured in other than shipbuilding yards. These component parts are transported to shipbuilding yards, assembled there, and put together as complete ships.

It is pointed out that when the State undertook the reorganization of the United Kingdom's mercantile shipbuilding industry, the principle of standardization was naturally adopted because in mass production of a specific object, the highest possible speed of output is obtainable. A series of standard ships were designed, and contracts to build them were given out to the private yards of the country. As supplies of steel and labour increased and promised a margin over and above the requirements of the existing controlled shipyards, the idea was carried a stage further. The fabrication of ships was decided on and the necessary provision made.

The aim of the Admiralty Deputy Controller's Department was still further to increase speed of production. As matters stood, all the shipbuilding yards and engine factories, which could be suitably occupied with standard ship work. There were however, many other industrial establishments in the country doing work closely resembling shipbuilding and marine engineering. Among them were bridge-building yards and land engine factories. The majority of them were in inland centres and remote from launching water; but, taken altogether, their resources were so great that it was felt that they ought to be used.

"Fabrication" solved the problem. A ship was designed the material of which could be suitably fabricated in the bridge yards. It is a bigger vessel than most of the standard ships, and there is not a carved frame in it. Size and weight of unit of construction are limited, so that transport is easy and powerful gear for placing it in position is unnecessary. To avoid the same difficulties as regards machinery supply, geared turbines have been adopted instead of reciprocating engines. Every part of the complete ship can, in fact, be fabricated in inland establishments selected in the steel mills which have never done ship or marine engine work, and can be transported by ordinary means to the seaboard. With all the ships in private yards filled, it was necessary to look elsewhere for sites for assembling yards. The inland shipyards or the Bristol Channel were laid out for the purpose, and private undertakings of the same character exist or are projected with the concurrence of the Admiralty elsewhere. The objection has been urged that State-owned establishments ought not to have been set up until it was definitely known that the contract industry could not provide the required additional facilities. But it should not be overlooked that in carrying out its plans the State has to put the assembled fabricated ships together.

The fabrication of the material of ships and engines has now been organized over a considerable area. Local committees being responsible in certain districts for definite deliveries of a ship or a number of ships, in specified periods. Moreover, fabricated ships are taking shape in several assembling yards. Before long, vessels of the type should represent a very considerable addition to the tonnage output. In the strictest sense of the term they will be additional, for their production will have involved absolutely no interference either with the contract industry or its supplies of labour and material. The State's fabricated ship enterprise increases the tonnage output by tapping new sources which are inaccessible or impossible to the private shipbuilder.—The Times.

The second Indian War Loan is announced at 4 per cent., free from income tax, repayable in from three to ten years. Bonds are acceptable at par for any future long-term loan.

A correspondent of the Times (May 8) learns that as intense almost home to home, campaign of workers of both sides is proceeding in Germany, with the object of encouraging people to hold on. Informers are invited to denounce pessimists and the authorities promise stern measure against those circulating reports of terrific casualties.

Three million copies of Prince Lichnowsky's secret memorandum are being distributed in Great Britain. Employers are circulating copies among their staffs and work-people.

Whilst in normal times the majority of parents generally lets month or six weeks elapse before registering births, since sugar rationing, the Registrar in Lancashire reports, fresh arrivals are registered often a few hours after birth.

THE TOLL OF DISEASES.

In India alone for the four months ending with April last plague claimed half a million victims. This is a staggering figure as an Indian paper and the toll on India's population from plague, as well as malaria, has been taken for years. Probably it is the fact of the death toll from plague having extended over a long period that accounts for such a figure as we have quoted failing to strike the imagination in the same way as battle losses. In India too the complaint is that the spread of the disease has been facilitated by the ignorance or indifference of the general population. It is gratifying to find from the latest returns that the prevalence of plague is everywhere on the decrease except in Punjab, Jammu and Sind. Still the number of deaths in the week ending the 20th April amounted to nearly 11,000 of which 6,689 or 41 per cent occurred in the Punjab, the Lahore Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, however, has expressed the belief that the epidemic in the Punjab has probably reached its height. There was a large decrease in the number of deaths reported from the United Provinces, the total being given as 4,335 as compared with 6,774 in the previous week, while in Bombay the figure declined to 2,008.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL	DEPTH OF SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE
1. Kowloon	70'	28' to 30'	12'	12'	4'
2. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
3. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
4. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
5. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
6. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
7. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
8. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
9. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'
10. Kowloon	50'	20'	12'	12'	4'

R. M. OYER, B.S.A., M.I.N.A., Resident Engineer.

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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERITOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 20th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 93, Stewart Terrace, The Peak.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

including:—
Sundries, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Wednesday, the 19th,
at 3 p.m.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 13, 1918. 551

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 21st June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

including:—
Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Turkish Towels, Blankets,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 515

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 21st June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEDS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Beds and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan
and Brass Vases &c., &c., Tennis Poles
and Net, Several Carpets, new and
second-hand.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 516

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H.M.S. Viceroy

Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY,

the 22nd June, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

OATMEAL, BISCUITS,
HARICOT BEANS,
MARBOWEAT PEAS
&c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers
to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, June 18, 1918. 554

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the ROYAL
SURREY COURT, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 24th June, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION,
186 Bagg.

WOLFRAM ORE.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 530

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. DOO CHUAN

Kee, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

the 24th and 25th June, 1918, commencing
each day at 2.30 p.m. at his premises
"The Old Post Office Building" Queen's
Road Central.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS,
EMBROIDERIES, KAKEMONOS,
IVORY AND JADE CARVINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—
A large variety of 5 and 3 coloured
Vases, Bowls, Plates and Flower Holders,
Blue and White Figures, Ginger Jars,
Buddhas and Wall Plaques.

Old Brasses and Bronzes, Pekinese
Cloisonne, Amber and Porcelain Snuff
Bottles, Curved Bamboo Ware, Jade-
stone and Ivory Carvings, etc.

Silk Embroideries, Chinese Water
Colours, Lacquered Screens, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Saturday the 15th inst.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 11, 1918. 514

TO LET

TO LET.

N. O. 4, MORRISON HILL, from
1st July.

Apply to—
THE TREASURY.

Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 497

TO LET.

N. O. 5, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 93, THE PEAK.

4-roomed FLAT, No. 36, The Peak.
"STANTON LODGE" Mount Pariah,
Kennedy Road level.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 453

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

TO LET.

N. O. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH".

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1890.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Aldo, Gikan, Kagi, Karesse,
Kailong, Hailuo, Fusan, Shichu,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow,
Hankow, Kichang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—Batavia, Boudj, Hongkong,
London, Singapore, Soerabaya,
Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London,
and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the
Commercial centres of Russia, Man-
churia, Indo-China, India, Philippine
Islands, Java, Australia, America and
elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account.
Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

MANAGERS:
HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 550

AMERICAN CABLES.

[NAVY COMMUNICATION CABLES TO
MANILA]

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN 1920.

SOUTH BEND, Indiana, June 12.

In an address at Notre Dame Uni-
versity here to-day Mr. Burley, Chairman
of the United States Shipping Board, said
that in 1920 the United States would
have more than 21,000,000 tons of
merchandise shipping, costing \$5,000,000,
and promoting trade with the
Orient, Europe and South America.

ANOTHER WORLD RECORD FOR
WOOD STEAMERS.

A TEXAN PORT, June 10.

A world record was claimed at this
port to-day when 70 frames for the
construction of one of the big standard-
ized wood steamers were erected in 33
hours and 33 minutes. The previous
record was 44 hours flat.

DANISH SHIPS RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Two Danish ships have been released
from the West Indies trade to take
cargoes of kerosene and gasoline to
Switzerland.

DRAFT CLASSES REVISED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Provost-Marshal General Crowder
has declared a revision of the re-classi-
fication of military registrants with a
view to adding 500,000 men to the
American Army overseas. A new
examination will be required this month.

The additional organization which is
under way will provide more than
500,000 Americans engaged solely for
railroad construction and operation in
France.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS OF
JUNE ECLIPSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.

Astronomers at many Western points
report that the scientific observations
made of the eclipse of June 8 were
highly successful owing to the clear
skies. Fine groups of sun spots were
noted and important discoveries are
anticipated from the data gathered by
the various observation parties.

RUSSIA WANTS U.S. AID.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

President Wilson has received a com-
munication from the Russian-American
Chamber of Commerce at Moscow
declaring that the Russian people
depend upon the economic support of
the Allies for the work of reconstruction.
The State Department has also been
informed that Ambassador Francis has
returned to his post in Petrograd.

GREATEST MILITARY SONG
FESTIVAL.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, June 10.

Twelve hundred soldiers, the men of
the best voice from the 3,600 singers of
the State Training Camp, gave an open air
concert here to-day, appearing in war
song choruses led by massed bands,
with an audience of 17,000 overflowing
the big stadium. This was the largest
military song festival ever given in the
United States.

"Until the Hohenzollern menace
to the freedom of mankind is destroyed,
there can be no democracy either in
Europe or America."—New National
(Socialist and Internationalist) party in
New York.

There has been some speculation as
to the exact definition of the age-limit
introduced in connection with the present
man-power question in Ceylon, says the
Times of Ceylon. The communication
addressed to the Planters' Association
of Ceylon and the Ceylon Chamber of
Commerce by H. K. the Officer Admini-
stering the Government and the Hon.
the Engineer-General states: "Our
view is that every man between the age
of 20 and 40 inclusive, etc." This
appeared to allow of some doubt as to
whether a man after his 40th birthday
was included or whether a man near
the age-limit on his 40th birthday. This
point was decided when a representative
of the paper saw the Principal Assistant
Colonial Secretary and asked him what
the Government's intention was. Mr.
John Scott replied emphatically that
the Government's intention was to
include men until their 41st birthday.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD-LIVER OIL
COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable
OF ALL COUGHS.

MANAGERS:
HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 550

TO OUST HONGKONG.

MAKING MANILA DISTRIBUTING
PORT OF ORIENT.

To make Manila the distributing port
of the Orient, the San Francisco Cham-
ber of Commerce has in view a strong
campaign. It believes, however, that the
initiative should come from Manila,
according to a letter from Mr. C. P.
Converse, Secretary of the Foreign Trade
Department of the Chamber, to Mr.
Clarence Colman, publisher of The
Philippines, which says in part:—

"For several years this Department
has endeavored to create an interest in
the Philippine Islands with the object
in view of having Manila made the dis-
tributing port of the Orient, now occu-
pied by Hongkong. We regret we have
met with but indifferent success both in
Manila and in this country. However,
we intend to keep digging it until we
accomplish something.

"At the present time, of course, owing
to the war nothing definite can be done,
but at the end of the war it looks now
as though the United States would have
a large merchant fleet.

"It occurs to us that the initiative
should come from Manila, and our sug-
gestion would be to have every promi-
nent business man and firm write a strong
letter calling attention to the great ad-
vantages of the Philippine Islands for
the United States, to procure raw
materials which will be in great demand
after the war, about the opportunities
for American capital to be invested in
the Philippines, and the great advantages
the United States would have in possess-
ing the only really logical distributing
centre in the Far East.

"Notwithstanding we have been deal-
ing with the Philippines for six years
we have never seen any very forcible
publication or letter outlining their great
advantages."

Mr. Colman, says a Manila contem-
porary, has been appointed a member of
the Foreign Trade Committee of the San
Francisco Chamber of Commerce and is
doing some lively publicity work for the
Islands.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

ANALYSIS OF 1917 EXPORTS.

The Statistical Department of the
Customs is to be congratulated on having
issued in June a valuable report that in
former years has not appeared until
October—Vol. II of Part III, an analysis
of the export trade of China for 1917.
The volume deals entirely with exports
to foreign countries of Chinese products,
the value of which in 1917 was over HK.
Tls. 14,000,000 less than in 1916, pos-
sibly because of the shortage of tonnage
last year, the increase over 1916 being
HK. Tls. 186,660,130.

The story of China's increasing export
trade is told in the following figures:—

HK. Tls.

1904 276,660,403

1905 288,002,814

1906 298,838,228

1907 377,338,104

1908 370,520,403

1909 436,205,548

1910 436,205,548

1911 448,801,164

1912 481,707,200

1913 482,601,630

In looking over the summary of values
of exports to each country it is interest-
ing to note that the exports to Germany
increased from HK. Tls. 85 in 1915 to
HK. Tls. 321 in 1916, but declined to HK. Tls. 50
in 1917; also that while the exports to
Austria and Hungary increased from HK.
Tls. 31 in 1916 to HK. Tls. 191 in 1917 they
dropped to nothing in 1917. Selections are
here made showing value of exports to
some of the leading trading countries in
Eastern Asia, the 1917 figures appear-
ing in brackets for purposes of comparison:—

Hongkong 115,842,940 (10,487,000);

Great Britain 28,080,774 (31,918,540);

France 25,534,079 (27,218,591); Italy

9,005,924 (9,505,078); Russia and
Siberia "by land" frontier 13,408,274

(20,444,818); Russian ports 28,748,667

(27,056,545); Japan and For-
mosa 105,778,810 (112,622,058); United

States, the only increase with mention-
ing, 94,786,220 (72,080,704); Australia,

New Zealand, etc., 1,027,971 (1,614,801).

Approaching one-half of China's total
exports, were sent out Shanghai.

Shanghai's share of the country's total
export of HK. Tls. 492,000 being
HK. Tls. 107,646,690.

These are the 10 largest export
centres:—

HK. Tls.

Shanghai 107,646,690

Taiwan 81,751,411

Canton 49,166,666

Beifeng 37,250,000

Tientsin 37,500,000

Chungking 30,460,201

Kowloon 14,200,000

Manila 12,500,000

Hankow 12,776,000

Manchuria 11,701,000

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

SPIES AND THEIR METHODS.

Sir George Ross Knapell delivered a
speech at a meeting of representatives of
the North-West Frontier Province recent-
ly, in the course of which he said:—

Any of you who have to read the his-
tory of the war of the last four years
can see for yourselves that the Germans
are merely pirates out for loot who stop
at no means to obtain that loot. In this
Province we all live on the borders of
independent territory and there is prob-
ably nobody now present who has not
seen right carried out by gangs of cheats
from over the border. All these gangs
had agents and spies living in our dis-
tricts who gave the gibber information
where and when to carry out their depreda-
tions and there have doubtless been
German agents and people in German
pay who hoped for disturbances in India
in order that they might share in the loot
at the expense not of Government but
of the Indians, in the same way as trans-
border raiders never dared to injure
Government directly but looted the houses
and cattle of brother Mussulmans, and
carried off the mothers of Hindus, often
killing and outraging the families of their
victims, while the spy and agent, who
lived in the looted village, grew fat on
the blood of his neighbours. India has
been a great disappointment to the Ger-
mans as, owing to the common sense and
conservative instincts of the people, all
has remained calm and any little epide-
mics of looting have been put down with-
out difficulty and with the co-operation
of the people themselves.

IN THIS PROVINCE we have been singu-
larly lucky. As regards the tribes the
Frontier has been quiet since the out-
break of war than it was for four years
before it, and you have seen yourselves
that in spite of the preoccupations of
Government they have not hesitated to
go to great expense in men and money
to guard the Peshawar border against the
depredations of the Mohmands and the
Dorjat border against the incursions of
the Mahsuds. You are a great agricul-
tural and trading community. War dis-
organises your business and you want
peace, all the world wants peace—not a
peace which is merely a truce and which
would be followed by another war, but
a final peace which will enable everybody
to enjoy what he has and to sleep quiet
in his bed. You all know the stories of
missions to Kabul and of the efforts
made by the Germans there to disturb
Afghanistan, also of German agents
among the Frontier tribes, and from time
to time the Frontier has been full of
rumors of danger, but the Viceroy him-
self has told you that our relations with
His Majesty the Amir have never been
more cordial than they are now, and you
have all seen for yourself how the Amir
has succeeded in keeping his country
peaceful and prosperous at a time when
the rest of the world is in flames. In
every community there are some mis-
chievous people who, while not quite
wishing to have war in their own country,
do not mind doing little things to embar-
rass Government at an anxious time.
Many of these are vain and disappointed
men



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, commencing at 4 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 18, 1918.

TOTO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "TENYO MARU."

The above-named Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st June, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' expense, and delivery will be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st June, 1918, at 5 p.m.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All claims and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 27th June, 1918, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised if filed after the 6th July, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, June 18, 1918.

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES, and PAPER, DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$18.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$19.00 by all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CALENDAR

GENERAL MEMORANDA

FRIDAY, June 21—
3.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.
4.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.

4 p.m.—Drawing of War Bonds at the Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, June 22—
Summer Solstice.

4 p.m.—Gymkhana at the Racecourse.

Monday, June 24—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain, &c. by Messrs. Hughes & Hough's.

THURSDAY, June 27—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

SATURDAY, June 29—
19 noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. meeting.

MONDAY, July 1—
General Holiday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

ATTRACTING EX-SOLDIERS
TO THE DOMINIONS.

LAST year, it will be remembered, an unofficial committee was formed known as the Empire Resources Development Committee, to press upon the Government of Great Britain the advisability of a policy of developing the resources of the Empire with the active assistance of the State, so that the State should participate in the profitable results.

There can be no doubt that many of the suggestions of the Committee, whose report had evidently, since its publication, been pigeon-holed, probably because of the graver problems at present confronting the nation, are now in a fair way of being put into effect.

Last week Reuter informed us that the Emigration Bill, which is based on the recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission and the Empire Settlement Committee, was piloted through the House of Commons by Mr. W. A. S. HEWINS. The Bill, it is expected, will enable Great Britain and the Dominions to co-operate for the best possible use of the man-power of the Empire after the war.

The Dominions are looking forward to ex-soldiers emigrating after the war, and the Governments of all the Dominions have concerned themselves with elaborating plans to attract ex-soldiers to their lands.

After the war's strong necessity will exist for the furtherance of emigration to the overseas Dominions and for a great campaign of Imperial works to provide employment for the men who are now fighting the battles on the Western and other fronts.

Australia has already given the lead in the matter, the Government of that Commonwealth having allotted large areas of territory for distribution among soldiers who choose to go on the land, and have also laid down the principle that preference of employment should be given to soldiers who have been fighting in the Great European War.

When the war is over there will be plenty of opportunities for the soldier settler. In Canada as well, the Dominion Government has prepared a Bill for the settlement of Canadian soldiers and British reservists in selected areas on homesteads and land under Federal control.

The measure provides for agricultural training and financial aid by way of loans. After a settler has lived on a farm for three years he may dispose of the property. The steady exodus of population from the United Kingdom, which was in progress many years before the war, will certainly not cease, but may largely increase, after the war, and it is wise that emigration within the Empire should be officially facilitated by an Emigration Act, so that the men who are "lost to" England may at least not be lost to the Empire.

The setting up of a Central Emigration Authority with restrictions on passage brokers and the control of emigration to the Colonies is a move in the right direction. Those who oppose emigra-

tion to the Dominions as a policy will not succeed in stopping it as a practice. It is anticipated that there will be a very considerable influx of British men and women into the Dominions and it is well that an Emigration Bill has been passed to regulate it. There is more scope in Canada, Australia and New Zealand than there is in tropical Colonies. Although occupying, for instance, a territory greater in area than the United States, Canada to-day has a population of but seven million approximately. Canada and Australia offer to the ex-soldiers fertile fields for exploitation. There are no countries in the world where the worker is richer or happier, where he has greater advantages and fewer disadvantages than in Canada or Australia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange opened at 3s. 3d. on demand this morning, one-eighth below yesterday's rate.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary's office that the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, has declared Hongkong plague infected.

The epidemic resembling dengue which has afflicted this Colony is, according to a Manila contemporary, assisting Manila business thousands of pesos in the loss of time in the number of men laid up by sickness.

A history of the Hongkong Waterworks, with special reference to the new Tytam Tuk dam appears in the current issue of the *Far Eastern Review*. The account which was written by Mr. Jaffé, the engineer who had charge of the work, is illustrated. There is also an article by Professor Middleton Smith on the Engineering aspects of the Matabele Catastrophe at Happy Valley.

General Lung Chi Kwong still remains in Peking notwithstanding repeated requests for his return. There are constant references in the news telegrams from Peking to plans for attacking Kwangtung, and one telegram states that as General Tso Kwon has declined to go to Hankow, the Government intends appointing General Lung Chi Kwong to the command of the First Army.

Peking newspapers, according to a telegram from the capital, report that the originator of the negotiations for purchasing the stocks of foreign opium in China is the Prime Minister, not the President, and that the money is needed for the purpose of the forthcoming Presidential election. "A certain person" will make a first advance of \$5,000,000, and will obtain monopolistic privileges in regard to the selling of the opium.

For the purpose of putting a stop to begging in the streets, the Manila Municipal Board has submitted an ordinance authorizing the police to investigate all blind, poor or otherwise disabled people who live by begging and submit a list of the same to the Board so that, if necessary, an appropriation may be made to pay each of them 30 centavos a day for their subsistence. To carry out the provisions of this ordinance, the chief of police is required to arrest such mendicants. Police officers neglecting to enforce this measure will be fined P200 or imprisoned for six months or both at the discretion of the court.

CURFEW BELLS.

There is a curfew bell which can be seen by passers-by at St. Giles, Cripplegate. For a long time after curfew was practically discontinued in the City of London, the bell lay neglected and forgotten, but some years ago it was replaced, says the *Daily Chronicle*, in a strong, ornate frame in the cupola of the ancient church. This bell is no doubt the same which rang the nightly signal when Milton lived under its shadow, and Gray may have heard its "knell of parting day" when he said he lived in his father's house in Cornhill.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the cause, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed, and swelling promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just what is needed, as every family should be provided with it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed, this morning, before Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Liu Chu was charged with detaining a child by force and with harbouring a child with intent.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted and Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

The jury were—Messrs. H. W. Weylen, F. D. Silva, W. E. Roberts, J. Baptista, J. A. Ireson, V. Franco and C. J. M. Pereira.

Outlining the case, the Crown Solicitor said that the child in question was a small boy who lived with his parents at Skun Tuk. On the morning of April 13, the boy was outside his parents' house and was seen there. Shortly after that he was missing. The father and mother would tell the jury that the prisoner was also seen outside the house at the same time. It would also be proved that the prisoner, a few days afterwards was living in a house in Yau-mai and had with him a small boy. Owing to communications made by one of the lodgers in the house, the father of the boy came to Hongkong, and had the prisoner arrested. When charged at the Police Station, the prisoner said he was told by another man to take the boy away. He did not know that it was intended to sell him.

The mother of the kidnapped child then went into the witness box and gave evidence as to the circumstances of the disappearance of the child.

After further evidence had been taken, the jury found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship reserved sentence, giving the accused one week in which to disclose the whereabouts of the child.

SUMMARY COURT.

A MONEY LENDING CASE.

In the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Wong Lai Hing claimed from Fung Wan Fong the sum of \$630, money lent on a Chinese borrowing note.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida, for the plaintiff, said that a counter claim had been filed for \$350 by the defendant, who stated that she was a member of a money-lending association of which plaintiff was also a member, and the counter claim was based on the ground that defendant was not allowed to bid at one of the drawings and consequently lost the sum claimed. The defendant also held that there was no consideration for the note. That was intended as a set off, said Mr. D'Almeida, but it would, of course, be for His Lordship to decide.

Evidence was then taken after which His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

FIFTH LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. A. C. Kennedy, Mrs. D. M. Warden, Mrs. Ram, Mrs. H. J. Lamont, Mrs. A. Falcon, Mrs. A. Abdolrahim, Mrs. Lossius, Mrs. Bridger, Mrs. Melver, Mrs. Young, Mrs. E. M. Raymond, Mrs. Mudie, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. W. G. Goggin, Mrs. Shillim, Mrs. William Nicholls, Mrs. E. Moore, Mrs. Lo Cheung, Mrs. L. Man Pau, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Gatham, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. D. M. Murray, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. John Lambert, Miss M. Graham, Miss A. Graham, Mrs. Alexander MacKenzie, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Hayward, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. Ng Hon Tsz, Mrs. H. M. H. Nemesse, Mrs. Charles Stark, Mrs. Lindell, Mrs. Thomas, E. B. Mrs. R. W. Watson, Mrs. de Souza, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Malabady, and Mrs. T. H. King.

Previous list \$3,513.50
5th list 697.00
\$4,210.50

"CAMOUFLAGE" INSTEAD OF "CAMOUFLAGE."

Brother Jonathan, the Serbe has already gone one up on the overworked and camouflaged American in his "camouflage." The motto of the United States Army, now organized as The Philippine Engineers, The Philippine Signal Corps, The Philippine Artillery and The Philippine Infantry, is the call to arms issued on the day 39 by 14 inch posters, set off by a striking picture of a Filipino soldier wearing the American flag, while his wife and child hid him God-speed.

These posters and banners, says a Manila contemporary, will supplement and aid the recruiting parties now being sent out through the provinces, a score of such parties being either in the field or preparing to start out. Some 4,000 additional men are needed to bring the Scouts up to the newly authorized strength, and Army officials have no doubts but that the full strength will soon be reached through the great enlistment campaign.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

HAD NO PERMISSION.

A Chinese was charged with unlawfully pawning a sewing machine, before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning.

It was stated that the machine belonged to defendant's friend and the former finding himself hard up for money pawned the article without the owner's consent.

Defendant said he had obtained permission to pawn the machine, and corroborative evidence was given by his wife.

Complainant, however denied, having given consent and His Worship fined the defendant \$20 or one month's hard labour.

AN OPIUM DIVAN.

An elderly Chinese was charged with keeping an opium divan in Hollywood Road and also with being in unlawful possession of three tins of opium dross.

Revenue Inspector Wildin said that when he entered the house he found defendant and four other men in the room smoking opium. There was quite a quantity of opium-smoking paraphernalia in the room and in one of the cupboards belonging to the defendant, he found a number of pots containing government prepared opium.

Defendant's excuse was that the opium divan was not kept by him but by a friend who asked him to take charge of it while he (the friend) was away in Canton.

His Worship fined the defendant \$75 or one month's hard labour in default of payment.

QUICK CHANGE ARTIST.

A hawker when charged with failing to exhibit his license board, according to regulations, said he had the board in his pocket to shelter it from the rain.

But he had no license board with him when I searched him at the Station" said Inspector Sim.

"Oh yes!" said the defendant. "I remember now! The board was placed in the pocket of another coat which I left at home."

His Worship was not satisfied with this explanation and fined him \$2.

PHILIPPINE AMERICANS TO BE DRAFTED.

Several persons now residing in the Philippine Islands who were living in the United States at the date the Selective Service Law became effective and who registered under the provisions of such law have received notices from local boards to the effect that they should apply in Manila for medical examination under the provisions of that Act.

As neither the military nor insular Government officials had been informed of any arrangement for putting into effect in the Philippines any of the provisions of the Selective Service Law, a cable was sent, says the *Cable News* of Manila, by the office of the Governor-General asking for information.

The Provost-Marshal General, in reply, stated that where local boards or decided physical examination of registrants in the Philippines, the case should be reported to his office and competent orders would be issued for examination by Army physicians in the Philippine Islands.

The Provost-Marshal General further stated that Filipino registrants who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens are subject to draft; but Filipino registrants who have not made such declarations are entitled to classification in Class 5, as aliens, upon claims for such classification being made.

SCOUT ENLISTING IN PHILIPPINES.

With immense four-colour posters as the heavy shells, and smaller banners and doggers printed in English and nine different dialects as the medium calibre and rapid-fire ammunition, a campaign to augment enlistments in the Philippine Scouts has been launched.

"The United States Army needs you! Enlist now! Serve your country during the war by enlisting in the Philippine Scouts of the United States Army, now organized as The Philippine Engineers, The Philippine Signal Corps, The Philippine Artillery and The Philippine Infantry," is the call to arms issued on the day 39 by 14 inch posters, set off by a striking picture of a Filipino soldier wearing the American flag, while his wife and child hid him God-speed.

These posters and banners, says a Manila contemporary, will supplement and aid the recruiting parties now being sent out through the provinces, a score of such parties being either in the field or preparing to start out. Some 4,000 additional men are needed to bring the Scouts up to the newly authorized strength, and Army officials have no doubts but that the full strength will soon be reached through the great enlistment campaign.

APPEAL LAUNCHED BY ARMY.

Having concluded a six months' campaign in England Mr. Newton Wylie, organizer of the Prohibition Mission from Canada and the United States, says he is well satisfied that a feeling prevails in Great Britain in favour of drastic measures during war time. He will report at Ottawa his impressions, and thinks they will fortify any protest Canada may make against the Canadian barley for beer as well as against the facilities for drink offered to Dominion soldiers.

Mr. Wylie pointed out that every bushel of Canadian or American barley has been grown on prohibition ground, and Canadian and American soldiers are trained in prohibition camps. "We do not ask the British Government to protect our boys, but merely to put temptation in their way," he said.

As the result of the 630 meetings held during the campaign, Mr. Wylie estimates that there is great enthusiasm for war-time prohibition in this country. It is not true, he says, that the British workers are opposed to it, and if the question were put to them they would stop drink as a national emergency measure.

The total attendance at the meetings have surpassed a quarter of a million.

SEQUEL TO A SHANGHAI COTTON FIRE.

FIRE.

The judgment of Sir Havilland de Saumarez in H.M. Supreme Court in the Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd., v. Lancashire Insurance Co., which was delivered on the 11th inst., brings to a close, says the "N. C. Daily News," one of the longest trials which have taken place in the British Court for some years past.

The correspondence in the case ran into hundreds of pages and the notes of the evidence were ever thicker, while the Judge spoke for an hour and three-quarters in giving his decision. The claim which arose out of the big fire on the plaintiff's company's premises in October of last year, when three gunnys were destroyed, was to recover payment from the insurance company for the loss of the gunnys.

The company, however, refused to pay, and the plaintiff's company's premises in October of last year, when three gunnys were destroyed, was to recover payment from the insurance company for the loss of the gunnys.

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RUBBER SHARES.

A RISE PREDICTED.

Emil Davis writes in the *New Statesman*:—

Of the Stock Exchange markets themselves little is said here, for the good reason that there is little doing. The National War Fund campaign has fully diverted attention from the stock markets, and the general position is so obscure as to restrict business generally

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH LOCAL RAIDS.

LONDON, June 17.

A French communiqué states:—
Between the Oise and the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation this morning, which enabled us to extend our positions north and north-west of Hautefrèze. We took about a hundred prisoners and captured some machine-guns.

ENEMY RAIDS BRITISH POST.

USUAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, June 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The enemy made a post on the night of the 16th to the east of Hebuterne. One British is missing. We repulsed hostile raiders on the morning of the 17th to the north of the Somme. Elsewhere there was the usual reciprocal artillery firing.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 17.

A wireless German official report states:—
We took 120 prisoners as a result of local raids between the Ourcq and the Marne. The booty captured between Montdidier and Noyon is now 300 guns and over 1,000 machine-guns.

AERIAL BOMBING SQUADRONS.

ENEMY POSITIONS ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 17.

The Air Ministry in an official report states:—
An independent force of the Royal Air Force carried out, during the week ending the 11th instant, four attacks on the railway station and sidings at Thionville. Several direct hits were secured on the station and an explosion was observed on the Carlshutte works.

Two attacks were made on Metz-sablon, where a direct hit wrecked a train.

We also dropped 34 tons of bombs on railway sidings at Karlsruhe, and on railway and ammunition factories at Hagendingen and Dillingen with good results.

All our machines returned.

THE AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT DESTROYED.

PARIS, June 17.

Only two air-raid on the 15th instant reached the Paris district. There were six casualties, including three women killed.

A large industrial establishment was destroyed.

ATTEMPTED AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

AEROPLANE DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, June 17.

An official report states:—
An aeroplane crossed the Kent Coast at midday.

Anti-aircraft guns immediately drove it off.

WELL-EQUIPPED ITALIAN ARMY.

INCREASED PAY AND BETTER ORGANISATION.

LONDON, June 18.

Reuter learns from an Italian Military source that all the past losses in materials have been made good. The munition factories are working excellently.

The troops have been highly trained and re-organised and are better fed. They have been granted increased pay and insured in case of death.

Provision has been made for re-instating in civil life the injured men.

MILK SUPPLY AT HOME.

FOOD MINISTRY'S TASK.

LONDON, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clynes (Assistant Food Minister) announced that the Food Ministry was assuming responsibility for the wholesale collection, utilization and distribution of milk.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

CAUSE NOT KNOWN.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Ministers to keep their portfolios until a new Cabinet is formed.

The cause of the resignation is not stated.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

NEW BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, June 17.

A wireless Russian official report states:—
M. Tchitcherine has sent M. Joffe a communication stating that the military authorities in the Voronezh region report that the German Command has proposed a new boundary and that negotiations on the subject with the Russian Command have not resulted in an agreement.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

LONDON, June 17.

The Germans on the 15th started an offensive in the regions of Vaucluse and Rostow, also advancing to-day in the Vaucluse region.

MOBILISING THE PEASANTS.

LONDON, June 17.

M. Juvencel has issued a Proclamation addressed to all, on behalf of the People's Commissariat of War, ordering the mobilisation of workmen and peasants who are unemployed and others born in 1893 up to 1897 inclusive, and residing in the 51 specified districts of the twelve provinces and territories of the Siberian, Orenburg and Cassack troops.

It is expected that the men will remain on active service for six months, fed, clothed and paid in terms of the Red Army.

THE ALLIES AND FINLAND AND UKRAINE.

NEW GOVERNMENTS NOT RECOGNISED.

LONDON, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government did not propose at present to recognise the "Finnish Government," which seemed undoubtedly to be entirely under the German influence. He also stated that, as far as he was aware, none of the Allies recognised the independence of Ukraine, which had not received assistance from the Allies since it became completely subservient to Germany.

"ENOUGH TRAIN MEAT."

A TERM FOR CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 17.

At a Socialist meeting at Mel-dekirk, attended by a thousand persons, the speakers denounced the war and said they had enough "train meat," meaning incessant hospital trains.

LORD FRENCH'S PROCLAMATION.

DISCUSSION OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY PROMISED.

LONDON, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson asked for an opportunity to discuss Lord French's Proclamation and the Government's policy on the matter.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed on a discussion on the 25th instant.

MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

RISING MORTALITY.

LONDON, June 17.

The Times Correspondent at The Hague says a mysterious disease in Essen, locally called plague, is increasing in virulence. The mortality has risen from an average of 5 to 20 daily. The workers are not allowed to leave their barracks and every one is vaccinated, the authorities thinking the disease to be small-pox.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO THE DELEGATES.

LONDON, June 17.

The Press Bureau states:—
The second meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held on the morning of the 17th with a full attendance of the members, including the representatives of Australia and India, to whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Walter Long), on behalf of the Government, extended a very cordial welcome. The Conference includes, for the first time, representatives of all the Dominions and India and it is more completely representative of the Empire than any previous Conference.

Mr. Long read His Majesty the King's reply to the Conference's loyal resolution, which was as follows:—

"The King thanks the War Conference for their renewed assurance of the devoted loyalty of all parts of my Empire. The Empire is glad to welcome the Delegates of all the Overseas Dominions and India. I received your resolution with very special pleasure. The Conference, in its determination to uphold the common rights and liberties of mankind, I trust that your deliberations will lead to ever closer associations with all parts of the Empire in its resolve to defeat the common enemy and to build up the Empire, freer, more united and stronger in future."

DOMINION MINISTERS IN LONDON.

DINNER AT MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, June 18.

The Lord Mayor of London will entertain the Dominion Ministers to dinner at the Mansion House on July 1st.

CANADA'S GIFT OF HOSPITAL TO FRANCE.

LONDON, June 18.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has asked Sir Robert Borden to present an hospital at Joinville to France.

The date has not yet been fixed.

ALLIED ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN.

SWEDISH SHIPPING SECURED.

LONDON, June 17.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Swedish Government has notified the agreement entered at London whereby the Allies secure the services of Swedish shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons dead-weight. Credits have been arranged for the Allies in Sweden. Exports of Swedish iron ore will be regulated as between belligerent groups. The import of Swedish paper and pulp into Great Britain has been arranged under certain conditions.

The Allies on their part will facilitate the importation of stipulated quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities required for Sweden's trade and industries, subject to control, and with guarantees against re-export of imported articles by themselves or any of their products or similar articles.

IRISH HOME RULE.

PROMISE OF AN IRISH REPUBLIC NO COMPENSATION.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. A. Devlin (Nationalist M.P. for W. Belfast), speaking in Virginia on behalf of Mr. O'Hanlon, Nationalist candidate for East Cavan, said the Irish Party did not intend to discard the Parliamentary weapon which was one of the principal factors in winning Irish freedom. Sinn Féin has been before the country for 20 years, but the Irish people paid no attention to its grotesque doctrine. The promise of an Irish Republic in fifty years or fifty centuries was no compensation to this generation.

SOMETHING DEFENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It is always depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

DISLOYAL IRISHMEN.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Jeremiah O'Leary has been arrested, also James Larkin, the self-styled President of the new Irish Republic. [Jeremiah O'Leary and seven other Irish agitators and German agents, a previous message from Washington stated, had been indicted on a charge of treason by transmitting information to the enemy, for destroying piers, docks and troop transports with bombs, for destroying quicksilver mines, for assisting Germany to land an armed expedition in Ireland and other conspiracy in connection therewith, and also for the destruction of factories and mines in Great Britain and espionage.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

ITALIANS FULLY PREPARED.

ROME, June 17.

Italian war correspondents state that the date of the enemy's offensive was fixed a week ago. The Italian Command was prepared for the enemy's movements never escaped observation even in bad weather. Though large movements of troops were carried out with the object of diverting attention from the real point of attack the Italian and Greek and British artillery counter-preparation began at midnight before the enemy's preparation started and the Allies' artillery fire was so rapid and accurate in following the movements of the assailants that the latter's lines were thrown into confusion. Even the infernal fire of two thousand enemy guns failed to silence our artillery. The enemy's first waves consisted of Czechs and Slovaks, but their losses were so heavy that they were withdrawn to the rear. Von Hoesendorf and Prince Borovik were in command of the offensive. The principal effort was entrusted to General Schockert who was ordered to descend by Valbruna to Bassano, while General Kishak's army was ordered to cross the Piave aiming at Treviso. Austrian heavy guns shelled towns and villages far in the rear, three hundred gas shells falling in Treviso alone.

ENEMY'S SCANTY SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 17.

All accounts agree that the scantiest success has attended the attempt of the Austrians to carry out their offensive on the new German model of storm troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks on widely distant points delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting surprise. The best comment on the Austrian command which is practically an apology for the loss of what was gained in the first few hours. The newspapers consider the offensive the most desperate of gambles thrown in which the enemy has yet indulged. Its failure will be fatal to Austria, and a heavy blow to German prestige, for undoubtedly the Austrians only moved in obedience to German pressure and the threat of internal revolution. Hence the battle is even more critical for Austria than for Italy as defeat will probably goad the nationalities of the Monarchy to desperation.

Stories reaching Holland from Austria dwell on the seriousness of the political crisis owing to the refusal of the Polish party to support the Government. They speak of riots at many places as a result of the increase of anti-German feeling and food shortage.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

ROME, June 17.

There were scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm in the Chamber when the Minister of War dwelt on the heroism of the troops, who repeatedly drove back the enemy's assaults restoring the lines. He dwelt on the significance of the number of prisoners taken by the Italians, because it was most difficult to take prisoners in defensive fighting. The Italians only lost two aeroplanes in Saturday's battle compared with thirty-five lost by the enemy.

FEATS IN SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

REMARKABLE OVERCOMING OF OBSTACLES.

LONDON, June 17.

Remarkable salvage operations have been carried out by the Admiralty during the war, which would have been thought commercially and from an engineering point of view impracticable before the war, especially the raising of vessels of 3,500 tons, whereas formerly anything above 1,500 tons was considered hopeless.

Over 400 ships have been salvaged, mostly above 1,200 tons, from 1914/1918. The accumulation of gas in the holds of submerged vessels has been decomposed by the discovery of an antitoxic enabling divers to work when the cargoes are sprayed.

New types of salvage machinery have been invented, like the submersible electric motor-pump, whereby a submerged 14,000 tonner with a cargo of foodstuffs worth £3,000,000 was salvaged.

AMERICA'S COST OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The United States have been spending \$48,800,000 daily for the past eleven months on the average, and the expenditures are steadily increasing.

AMERICAN CABLES.

THE GERMAN EFFORT TO REACH PARIS.

PARIS, June 17.

660,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS. WASHINGTON, June 14.

The German losses to date in the offensive are estimated to have been 660,000, and their ranks are being filled with auxiliary troops.

U.S.A. FEEDING 120 MILLIONS IN EUROPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.

The State Food Director presented figures here to-day, showing that the United States is feeding 120 million people in Europe, and her own 110 million residents solely by voluntary food conservation, and will continue to do so during the war.

We have sent or are sending 117 million bushels of wheat from the 1917 crop, of which 150 million bushels have been voluntarily saved. We have sent 300 million pounds of hog product in manure, and can continue indefinitely to mobilize last year's monthly shipments. We shipped 130 million pounds of beef last March, and will ship an average of 300 millions by September, which rate we will be able to continue with the increased number of vessels available.

RECRUITING LABOUR FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The War Labor Board has announced that the United States Employment Service will assume control of recruiting labor for the war industries starting July 14 with unskilled labor. Skilled labor will be handled later. Concerning needling employees will submit statements, and the board will fix priorities.

Railroads, farms, war plants, etc., not employing more than 100 men, may recruit for themselves.

BRILLIANT CHINESE GRADUATE IN NEW YORK.

West Point, New York, June 14.

Men Wing, a Chinese, stood twelfth in a class of 137 graduates from West Point Military Academy, the chief military school of the United States. Men Wing will return to China.

Mr. Newton Baker, Secretary of War, addressing the graduates, said: "It is not unfair to speculate that the number of United States soldiers in France will soon exceed one million."

Secretary Baker recently stated that the United States had more than 700,000 troops in France and in British training camps already.

SENDING OF 250,000 MEN EVERY MONTH TO THE FRONT.

BOSTON, June 14.

General Thomas Bridges, the British High Commissioner to the United States, said here to-day that the German submarines or anything else could not prevent the sending of 250,000 American troops monthly overseas.

United States shipping yards have produced more than 100,000 tons of shipping since the submarine raids off the Atlantic coast started which have destroyed up to date ten American ships, with a total tonnage of 26,000 tons.

CLEANEST ARMY EVER ORGANISED.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, June 14.

The President of the American Medical Association, speaking here to-day, at the opening of the annual convention, told the 7,000 physicians and surgeons in attendance that "the United States Army is the cleanest and healthiest ever organized."

AERIAL MAIL FEET.

147 MILES AN HOUR THROUGH STORM.

NEW YORK, June 14.

An airplane equipped with new Liberty Motor, one of the thousands that are being turned out in American factories, carried a mail-bag here from Philadelphia in 42 minutes, which is at a rate of 147 miles per hour. The machine overtook and passed through a storm, which arrived half an hour later.

MILLION-DOLLAR AVIATION CAMP.

TRAINS 150 FLYERS.

A PACIFIC COAST AVIATION CAMP, June 14.

This new camp costing one million dollars and having room for the training of 150 flyers simultaneously, saw its first official flying to-day.

A SOUTHERN AVIATION CAMP, June 14.

This new field was completed in 48 days and cost two million dollars. It comprises 42 buildings.

TWO POWDER PLANTS DOUBLE ENTIRE OUTPUT.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Two great powder plants in the south began operations two months ahead of contract time. They will employ 30,000 men, producing smokeless powder and doubling the total output of all plants operating heretofore. The immensity of the nation's war programme is now requiring the placing of contracts in the western, southern and central States, in addition to the East, as the eastern States are reaching producing limit.

FOR CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 9089

MERCURY GARAGE CO., 53-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Reroging! Laid by our experts! Guaranteed right!

For particulars from

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

THE DRAWING will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 p.m.

100,000 tickets have been issued. 96,000 have been sold (for division of prizes see separate advertisement).

The following numbers have not been sold: 10960/14699, 11120/11139, 80820/80959, 85757/85899, 96443/96999.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any prize, the number of the ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw another prize. If any ticket number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the Officials conducting the drawing.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE

HONGKONG, 18th June, 1918.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that out of 100,000 tickets issued, 96,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows:—

96,000 tickets at \$5 each	\$ 480,000
Less estimated expenses	10,000
Total for distribution	\$ 470,000
25% is given to War Charities	117,500
Leaving for distribution in prizes	\$ 352,500

The Prizes will be as follows:—

Prize No.			Amount	Total
1	1	of	\$176,250	\$176,250
2	1	of	52,875	52,875
3	1	of	35,250	35,250
4-5	2	of	10,000	20,000
6-7	2	of	7,500	15,000
8-9	2	of	5,000	10,000
10-11	2	of	2,500	5,000
12-16	5	of	2,000	10,000
17-22	6	of	1,000	6,000
23-31	9	of	700	6,300
32-43	12	of	400	4,800
44-57	14	of	300	4,200
58-80	23	of	200	4,600
81-102	22	of	100	2,200
103	1	of	25	25

103 prizes totalling \$ 352,500

Winning tickets should be presented at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE

HONGKONG, 18th June, 1918.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to:—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE:—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE:—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU".....Wednesday, 26th June, at 3 p.m.

"MANILA MARU".....Wednesday, 17th July, at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE:—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE:—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

TAMISUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KALU MARU".....Sunday, 23rd June at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 20th June at 8 a.m.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

and vice versa, Joint Service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

STEAMERS	Tons	Sails
VONDEL	10,000	30th June, at Noon.
RINDJANI	8,000	15th July, at Noon.
GROENING	10,000	26th July.
ORANJE	8,000	9th August.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST.

For BATAVIA and SOERABAYA

S.S. NICHIEI MARU.....about end June.

For SEATTLE

S.S. TENKAI MARU.....about 25th July.

For Space and Particulars apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates Freight and Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	June 20, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	June 22, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	June 24, at Noon.
CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHIEFOO	June 25, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Landings; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 55.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	THURSDAY, June 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WOSANG	SUNDAY, June 23, daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, June 25, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, June 29, at Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

Three steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailing and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it. See how its marvellous properties ever be testified in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, cleansing and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form it exists; removing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurf, eruptions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. It is also a direct and powerful agent in the treatment of gonorrhoea, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisoning, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gouts or rheumatic swellings. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, scolding, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for full particulars. Vetarzo blood and nerve food are sold by all chemists, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unemployed vendors may try to sell you anything else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3/6 1/2 2/6 4/6

WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 21st June at 1 p.m.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 29th June at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR:

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU.

"NANKING" July 31st. "CHINA" June 31st, August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Princes' Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1834.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	24th June, at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th August.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAISOA, CALLAO, AERICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,800	Sept. 6th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO on Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD

General Agents.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMER FOR THE

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for RATA-VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND ROUTE AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be dispatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2313

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KAWI",

having arrived from SINGAPORE,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 21st June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th June, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1918. 523

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWICK",

having arrived from the above ports,

Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

H. B. M. Government Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 521

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SHARPE, 45 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria, Rm. 10.

CLARK, SON & PLATT, 35 Colborne Street, E.C. G. STRAITS & Co., Ltd., 30 Colborne Street, G. GORON, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street, C. MICHAEL & Co., 150 Fleet Street, H. HUBERT, 150 Fleet Street, D. J. KEENE & Co., 3 Whitefriars St., E.C. MANNING & Greenwood, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SMITH, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE: MAYNARD FRERES & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Paris.

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ENEMY'S-PINGER
ATTACKS.

GERMAN GENERAL'S ACCOUNT.

In the *Derliner Tageblatt* General von Ardenne discusses in his usual article on the military situation seven days of the fighting on the St. Quentin front, and gives thereby some very interesting glimpses of the tactics from the German point of view. After pointing out the difficulties in the way of bringing such a colossal army into position without the enemy's knowledge, and stating that the Germans only changed positions by night, he says:

"The forms of attack were made known to the subalterns and the troops, without any pedantry and plan, by the Higher Command. The tactical phases of the fighting which might occur, however, were brought to the knowledge of the subalterns by means of the most careful preparation. One of the most important of these lessons is, after breaking through, to attack the neighbouring enemy troops on the flanks and to surround them where possible. These tactics presuppose the mutual support of the attacking groups, but they compel the enemy to be fighting constantly on two or three fronts. If he holds on too long, then his fate is sealed. Therefore he generally prefers to withdraw from the threatening encirclement by a speedy retreat.

"So, on the second day of the fighting, he voluntarily evacuated the so-called Cambrai salient which he had defended so fiercely for some months. The English artillery attempted to cover the retreat with great self-denial, for they kept firing at point-blank range, and only then attempted to save themselves. They only succeeded rarely in doing so. The large number of captured guns is explained by this conduct.

"The British and French cavalry also vied with the artillery in sacrifices which deserve every recognition. But attacks of their divisions were what the French call *charges à la mort*; they were rides to death, and, besides, were attempted in a country-side and in battle position where success seemed excluded from the start."

STORMING PARTIES "BORING" MOVEMENT.
General von Ardenne describes how two attacking armies were north of the Somme, those of Belov and Marwitz and a third, Von Hutier's, was to the south of this river. Apparently all these had the identical objective, but the two northern ones were able to support one another, especially in the concentric attack upon Bapaume.

The progress of each storming army happened in a certain sense chessboard-wise, so that the front rank of the fighting divisions were relieved by those in the rear after two or three days' fighting. The relieved divisions kept moving forward, but followed now as a reserve. But the echelon formation did not end there. It continued in a way that cannot be discussed yet. It does not need pointing out that the covering of the flanks and the possibility of moving towards the flank were not left out of consideration.

General von Ardenne says that the German Command owed part of its success to the fact that the two wings of the German front were able to support one another. This movement was most noticeable at Bapaume, but he does admit that Von Hutier's army was delayed in its right wheeling movement by the attack of "four Allied divisions" upon its flank. From the way General von Ardenne puts it, it really looks as though this delay was critical, but he proceeds to say that this army overran its objectives—Vale, Roye, and Labous—in the days immediately following. He also lays great stress on the invaluable work of the German pioneers, especially the light railway sections, and states that at Fozieres, near Albert, considerable rolling stock and 20 field locomotives were captured.

A PETROL SUBSTITUTE.

Regarding the petrol restrictions which are being most rigorously enforced in India, extensive experiments are being made with kerosene and alcohol in Ceylon. In the latter connection, it is understood the Ceylon Sugar Refineries Company, an undertaking recently established at Jaffna, is capable of supplying twenty thousand gallons weekly. Permission is now being sought from the Government to use alcohol subject to its being denatured. Since permission to give and motor experiments are now being made, prove satisfactory, the supply is adequate to remove motorists' troubles. Mean while to the motorists using petrol for joy-riding purposes are threatened with a fine of Rs. 1,000. There was one prosecution in which a French passenger concerned has already been undertaken, but it failed owing to the departure of the passenger.

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AS THE GERMANS SEE IT.

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.

The *Derliner Tageblatt* publishes a curious article, written by a Pan-German industrialist, which has some passages worth quoting, since it shows some of the trump cards which Great Britain has in hand. The article was prepared for publication by Theodor Wolff, who, however, refuses to accept responsibility for the opinions it expresses. The writer begins with the usual nonsense about England beginning the war for the sake of "destroying Germany's" commercial competition. He points out how England has seized every opportunity since war began to extend her influence over the raw material markets of the world, so that even the military victory of Germany would not now suffice to bring about an economic adjustment between the two rivals. Even if Germany could come to an agreement with all the other Powers, including Russia and France, she could not do without the raw material which England disposes of, added to which it must be remembered that the disintegrating industry has at work in Russia will make impossible for many years the commercial evolution of that country.

Against these advantages on England's side the writer can only place "the innate industry" and "the commercial intelligence" of the German people, plus the prospects of a decisive victory over England. He says:

"If the German people remain united, sooner or later they will threaten again the main artery of England's prosperity, even though, deprived of colonies, they should have to fall back on the Continent for the provision of their materials and should have to extract them by the sweat of their brow from Russia and Asia."

Then comes his own solution of the difficulty:

"The only way to get out of the vicious circle of this war would be an economic understanding based on an interchange of capital to be invested in the two rival countries. By financially interesting one country in the other's prosperity such unbalanced advantages would accrue to both rivals that future causes of friction would be eliminated, and this solution has often been suggested in England itself. France, Italy, Russia, and even the United States would benefit thereby. Finally, a League of Nations can only be created if all the causes of rivalry are removed between the Great Powers who belong to it. At the present moment, when feeling runs so high, it sounds strange to advance such an idea as the one above advocated. But it is necessary to do so, for otherwise how is it possible to find a way out of this terrible war? Is it not possible that the solution of the problem may be found, after all, in the direction pointed out by the Frenchman seeking a panacea for Europe's ills long before this strife began, who said: 'Un jour la Triple Entente va renouer ses liens avec ceux de la Triple Alliance, et ça sera la solution de la situation Européenne.' (Some day the Triple Entente will reconcile its interests with those of the Triple Alliance, and that will be the solution of the European situation)."

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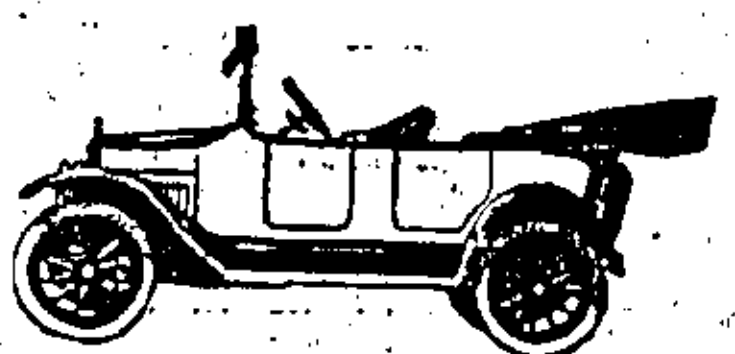
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